

# VERMONT PHOENIX.

Friday, June 26, 1840.

For President,  
**WILLIAM H. HARRISON,**  
OF OHIO.

For Vice President,  
**JOHN TYLER,**  
OF VIRGINIA.

## THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

John Quincy Adams, during the four years of his Administration, paid \$50,000,000 of the National Debt.

Martin Van Buren, in the first three years of his Administration, has squandered a Surplus Revenue of \$40,000,000 and saddled the Country with a debt of more than \$10,000,000.

The expenses of the Government, during the four years of John Quincy Adams' Administration was less than \$50,000,000.

The expenses of the Government during the three years of Martin Van Buren's Administration, amount to more than \$90,000,000.



We are authorized to say that the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, who has an appointment at Barre, Mass., on the 4th of July, will, unless very pressing duties in Congress should prevent, take Stratton in his way back to Washington, and that he may be expected to address the Convention on the afternoon of the 7th of July.

**LOG CABIN RAISING.**—We learn the Fourth of July is the day selected for raising the Log Cabin, in which is to be held the District Convention on the seventh—a fitting day for such an employment. As our Forefathers on the Fourth of July 1776 raised a document which delivered thousands from the thralldom of Tyranny,—so will the Whigs of this District, on the Fourth of July 1840, raise a building in which means shall be devised to rescue thousands from a worse Tyranny—that of "British" Loco-Focoism.

## District Log Cabin Convention.

The undersigned respectfully invite the YOUNG MEN of the FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VERMONT, and all others opposed to the oppressive measures—the extravagant expenditures and corrupting influences of the present profligate National Administration and in favor of HARRISON and REFORM; to meet in Convention at the Log Cabin, to be erected in Stratton, for the occasion, on the Green Mountains, a little East of the height of land near the Turnpike Road leading from Arlington to Wardboro,—ON TUESDAY THE 7th of JULY NEXT, at 12 o'clock, M.,—for the purpose of discussing the political affairs of the country: To nominate a suitable Candidate to represent this District in Congress: To respond to the nomination of State officers and Presidential Electors, which may have been made by the State Convention at Burlington. And to transact such other business as the exigencies of our political affairs may seem to require, for the advancement of the cause of the people and the overthrow of their oppressors.

The business of the Convention it will be perceived, is of no small importance, and we doubt not there will be a strong rally, from all parts of the District, of the Young—Middle-aged—and Old Men. A day or two spent in discussing the affairs of an oppressed Country, in the pure air of the Green Mountains, beyond the reach of the miasmatic taint of Loco Foco corruption cannot but invigorate the devoted patriotism, which has ever characterized the honest Yeomanry of "ALWAYS FAITHFUL" Vermont.

It is expected several Gentlemen from neighboring States will be present and address the Convention:—

W. S. Brooks  
E. Seymour  
C. Martin  
F. Holbrook  
J. W. Frost  
F. H. Fessenden  
C. F. Leonard  
B. Tilden  
J. Kingsley  
R. Tyler  
R. W. McLellan  
W. H. Easterbrook  
S. K. Stoddard  
J. Clark  
G. Newman  
F. H. Wheeler  
J. H. Easterbrook  
D. M. Kimball  
J. Root  
E. Gerry  
J. C. Wells  
Z. Frost  
M. Patch  
W. Martin  
E. C. Crosby  
H. Reed

H. Hadley  
W. Burnham  
J. G. Chandler  
S. Morse  
W. Packer  
F. O. Miller  
D. Pratt  
J. Elliott  
Z. Dickinson  
F. Brackett  
H. D. Brackett  
W. E. Ryther  
D. B. Thompson  
H. Townsley  
J. B. Miner  
C. S. Warren  
J. Davis  
I. Pratt  
C. G. Lawrence  
J. Burnham jr  
J. B. Cune  
W. S. Chase  
A. Washburn  
D. Hyde  
A. B. Gardner  
W. S. Southworth  
C. W. Fenton  
F. Hancock  
J. Norton  
W. Bates  
G. Webb  
S. P. Lundy  
P. L. Robinson  
A. Doty  
P. Boynton  
N. Blackmer  
N. Hall Jr  
D. N. Edgerton  
W. H. Lathrop  
J. N. Hinsdell  
A. Hinsdell  
M. Hinsdell  
G. Beuton  
L. Fuller Jr  
N. E. Beals  
J. Brooks  
J. Hicks  
P. Isham  
H. S. Nichols  
S. S. Scott  
J. Hicks  
J. Sibley  
J. Boardman  
J. Knapp  
L. Love  
W. Burgess  
P. M. Henry  
C. Sherwin  
A. P. Lyman  
L. Rockwood Jr  
G. R. Sanford  
E. Armstrong  
H. H. Raymen  
G. Raymond  
J. A. Freuch  
L. Peck  
A. G. Walker  
J. Hamblin  
J. P. Sutton  
S. P. Peck  
J. P. Godfrey  
Z. L. Taft  
D. M. Woodworth  
J. McMaster  
R. Cutler  
J. H. Davis  
B. Godfrey  
E. Adams Jr  
W. M. Mitchell  
L. Park  
B. Squires  
D. B. Slocum  
G. Blackmer  
N. Squires  
H. Smith  
J. Cobb  
J. Sharpe  
E. Downs  
A. Norton  
A. Bush  
A. Booth  
T. White  
O. H. Rose  
T. J. Brownell

William Henry Harrison Turner.  
S. Fisher  
M. R. Hall  
W. B. Newton  
O. Doolittle  
R. M. Gould  
W. Hill  
J. Gould Jr  
H. Greenwood  
N. Rice  
O. Ormsbee  
D. B. Park  
C. Eger  
D. Harris  
E. Wheelock  
W. Harris  
S. Kenney  
P. T. Kimball  
W. Lindsey  
J. M. Shafter  
L. Holland  
L. B. Lamson  
F. E. Pratt  
J. A. Merrifield  
Reuben Taft  
A. Bond  
A. J. Morse  
R. P. Pratt  
W. S. Foster  
G. Holden  
G. W. French  
L. Wilder  
L. Hadley  
L. H. Tenney  
R. Moore  
R. W. Palmer  
J. Smith Jr  
A. S. Campbell  
L. Pierce  
R. Elmer  
D. A. Houghton.  
A. S. Johnson  
A. Bragg  
J. Allen  
W. N. Harris  
D. Remington  
H. Nichols  
G. Haywood  
A. Nichols  
C. Haywood  
R. Raily  
J. Perry  
J. Perry  
H. Perry  
P. Franklin  
S. R. Wilkinson  
E. Franklin  
W. Thompson  
E. Allen  
C. Harris  
K. Farr  
O. Boutell  
J. Muzzey  
E. Shattuck  
F. Fish

[A great many names omitted for want of room.]

**THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.**—We are happy to state that so far as we can learn but one feeling prevails relative to this meeting.—We have conversed with gentlemen from several adjoining towns, who inform us there will be a general turnout from their respective towns. We may state for the information of our readers that the Committee of preparation for the occasion have been diligent and are determined to spare no efforts in procuring suitable speakers, and have invited gentlemen from abroad to attend and address the Convention. The Convention will be held two days, the 7th and 8th. The Committee inform us, that there will be accommodations near the spot for Horses, and a temporary establishment also, to furnish refreshments to some extent, for persons who may attend.

We would advise those who attend not to rely too much on the provision which may be made, but think they would do well to take two days rations with them, that they may not be disappointed.

**State Convention at Worcester.**—The Democracy of the Old Day State assembled at Worcester on the 17th, FIFTEEN THOUSAND strong, for the purpose of making a nomination of State Officers, and to respond to the nomination of Harrison and Tyler. The Hon. JOHN DAVIS was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Hon. GEO. HILL for Lieut. Governor. Delegations were present from almost all parts of the State. The meeting was organized by choosing Hon. MYRON LAWRENCE President, fourteen Vice Presidents and four Secretaries. Numerous addresses were made, and the Convention adjourned to meet on Bunker Hill on the 10th of September next. An invitation was extended to the remainder of the People of the Day State, not present at Worcester to assemble on that occasion.

**Great Convention at Augusta.**—The Whigs of Maine are coming to the rescue. An immense meeting was held on the 17th at Augusta. All agree it was the largest meeting ever before held in the State. R. K. GOODE, Esq., was chosen President assisted by thirteen Vice Presidents and four Secretaries. The Hon. EDWARD KENT was unanimously nominated for Governor the coming year. A letter from Augusta written on the evening of the 17th, states the procession though formed eight deep, extended nearly a mile, and the number present was estimated from six to ten thousand. The enthusiasm manifested, and the character of the men assembled on this occasion must have satisfied the most casual observer that the Whigs of Maine are thoroughly aroused in the great contest that now animates the whole Union.

**ANOTHER CONVENTION.**—The Whigs of New Hampshire had a glorious meeting on the 17th. A correspondent of the Atlas who was present, states that the procession numbered not far from TWELVE THOUSAND, and was three miles in length. Hon. ISACHARD BARTLETT presided over the Convention. The throng was addressed by Gen. Brewster, Joel Eastman Esq., Gen. Wilson, Mr. Tyler of Connecticut, and Horace Greeley Esq., of New York. Hon. ENOS STEVENS, received the nomination for Governor by acclamation. After the business of the Convention was completed the meeting was dissolved by giving three times three for old Tip.

We have been wondering what had become of the Whigs of Halifax. We had our fears they were sleeping on their posts. From a notice in our columns it will be seen they are now wide awake. We believe the Whigs of Halifax, will come out right yet, and do their duty.

We have received the proceedings of the "Central Whig Association" at a late meeting at Fayetteville. We should be pleased to publish it in full, but must be excused, as we noticed the meeting last week, and a press of other interesting and important matter will not admit of it.

Whigs of Marlboro, Dummerston, Whitingham and Wilmington, have you formed your Town Associations? If you have not, now's the time. Lose no time, Election day is fast approaching.

Missouri papers state that Gen. Clark, the Whig Candidate for Governor of that State, has resigned the office of Clerk for Howard County worth about \$1500 per annum, and will take the stump for a spirited campaign. It is not too late to hope that Missouri may come out for Harrison yet.

**The next State Election.**—On the first Monday of July the election in Louisiana takes place. The elections in this State are biennial. At this election members of Congress and members of the Legislature are chosen for two years. The Members of Representatives to Congress to be chosen is three.

The Hon C. P. Van Ness has taken to stump speaking, and is on an electioneering tour through this State.

**The Lamoille Whig.** is the title of a new Whig paper just started at Johnson in this State. It is an able paper and we welcome it as a harbinger of good to the Whigs of the North. We hope it will be widely circulated, and come out fearlessly in defence of sound Whig principles.

**Gen. Harrison's Speech.**—We would direct the attention of our readers to this interesting document. If there is anything which can possibly stop the vile slanders against this much abused individual, it would seem this would be sufficient. We have however little hope that the Tory papers will have the magnanimity to admit Gen. Harrison's Speech in his defence, but presume they will continue their infamous attacks as usual.

## MORE SIGNS OF DISSOLUTION.

The Belmont (Ohio) Chronicle, contains the resignation of the Van Buren Committee for Union Township in that State. The following is an extract.

We can no longer support a party whose golden policy is to make the "rich richer, and the poor poorer," and whose profession for the dear people have been so long and loud, but whose practice, proves to us that they love "the loaves and fishes" more than the people's rights. For these and similar reasons, we cannot support Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, in the fall of 1840.

William James, John Pollock, Dorsen Finch, Middleton Harrison, James McTadden, Wm. Bramhall, Thomas Price, John Bonifant, Eli Marlow, James Mitchell, David Roseborough, David Mercer.

In the same number of the Chronicle so says the Madisonian, is contained the resignation of six members of the "Van Buren Committee" of Vigilance for the town of Colerain Ohio, and also the RENUNCIATION OF FORTY SEVEN GERMANS, in a small town in Ohio.

The Springfield Ohio Republican gives the names of four Van Buren men who have become dissatisfied and left the party. They are Messrs. Jacob Dracensstoll, Henry Horn, John A. Ritchell and William Douglas.

The Urbana Citizen, publishes the following list of names of gentlemen once firm supporters of Van Buren but who now publicly state their determination to support Harrison. They are from Union Township.

Ezekiel Stout, Ferdinand Rohrer, Conrad Coon, John Martin, William Hume, Thomas Harbet, Jacob Hess, Andrew Home, Peter Hess, Ebenezer Applegit, Isaac Willet, Joseph Monstego, John McKeever, Geo. Nelson.

These are but a sample of the many that are daily renouncing Van Buren and coming over to the Harrison ranks. Probably the number published above is quite sufficient to counterbalance the great gain which has been reported abroad by the Tories, in this County, as having taken place in this village. We are not aware of a single instance where the Van Buren party have gained a voter in this village or town. But we do know of several individuals who voted for Martin Van Buren at a former election, who utterly discarded the idea of supporting him again, and will give Harrison their hearty support.

## From the Vermont Watchman.

### I MUST DECLINE.

**MENUS EDITORS.**—I wish to say through your columns, that I have heretofore acted with the Van Buren party; but upon a careful examination of the policy of the present administration in relation to the financial concerns of the nation, the efforts of the dominant party to increase the patronage and influence of the Executive, and their attempts to reduce the price of labor and the products of the country, I am convinced that I have been in error, which I now wish to correct as far as in my power, and shall endeavor to do so by voting for Wm. HENRY HARRISON for President. And further, as I believe the policy of the Whigs, better calculated to promote our interests, I am henceforth with them and one of them.

P. S. I return my sincere thanks to the Loco-foco party of this town, and hope the above will satisfy them. S. S. KEYES.  
Northfield, June 19, 1840.

## From the Litchfield Enquirer.

SALISBURY, Ct., June 8, 1840.

**RECATATION.**—Mr. Editor—Bring about to leave the town of Salisbury, I wish to state, for the information of my friends and others, that I have always been an active and ardent supporter of Mr. Van Buren—but having become sufficiently convinced of the ruinous tendency of the measures of his administration, I hereby renounce the shackles of party, and determination to go with the people for Harrison and Reform.

## HIRAM S. BALL.

**Well done Rutland County.**—We have just received the Rutland Herald which contains a long and interesting account of the proceedings of the Rutland County Whig Convention. It states "that every town in the county with a single exception was fully represented. Gladly, if it were possible would we delineate the hopes, joy and enthusiasm which beamed from every countenance; the determination which moved every heart, but here language fails us, they must be seen, they cannot be described." Hon. E. M. Briggs officiated as President.—The number of people present was so great, that after assembling in the church, Mr. Pierpoint said on attempting to get in, "they stuck out all round," he moved "that the Convention adjourn to the next pasture." The Convention was addressed by Messrs. Foot, Clark, Higley, Ormsbee and Wright. The number present says the Herald was from three to five thousand.

**Late from Fort Meigs.**—A gentleman called on us yesterday, who was at the celebration at Fort Meigs on the 11th inst.—He says there were at least 30,000 persons present, including 4000 from Michigan.—Twenty steamboats had arrived, crowded with passengers. Gen. Harrison was in fine health and spirits. He addressed his fellow citizens in a speech exhibiting great intellectual vigor. He occupied about two hours in delivering his address, which was received with great enthusiasm.—Times.

The Whig Meeting in the Philadelphia State-House Yard on Monday, is stated to have comprised from 12 to 18,000 persons. Speeches were made by Mr. Baer of Ohio, the Buckeye Blacksmith; Mr. Conover of North Bend; Mr. L. Pope Jr. of Tennessee; Mr. Jennifer of Maryland; Mr. Grinnell of New York; Mr. Waller of Kentucky; and Mr. Oliphant of Fayette County, Pa.—who announced himself for the first time, a convert from the Administration.

## THE WHIGS OF HALIFAX ARE AWAKE.

Pursuant to a short public notice, a large and respectable number of the Whigs of Halifax convened at the South Meeting-house in said town, on Saturday the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock, P.M. for the choice of delegates to attend the Whig State Convention to be held at Burlington on the 25th instant, and the Congressional District Convention to be held in Stratton on the 7th of July next. The meeting was organized by the choice of STEPHEN OTIS, Esq. Chairman, and SANFORD PLUMB, Esq. Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated and under consideration, in which a great degree of union of feeling and harmony of political sentiment were manifested in favor of Harrison and REFORM, and against the misrule of the present profligate National Administration,—a motion was made and passed unanimously, to send three delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Burlington on the 25th instant, and Sanford Plumb, Rufus K. Henry, and Wm. H. Stark, were chosen delegates to attend said convention.

But when the choice of Delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Stratton was under consideration, a still greater degree of patriotic feeling seemed to pervade the whole assembly, and it was considered best to choose a large number of delegates. A motion was made and carried to choose twenty; but when that number were chosen five more were added, and then five more, and five more, till more than the first mentioned number were added; and as nearly all chosen had signified their intention to attend the convention, it was deemed expedient under the present state of feeling by those present, that instead of sending delegates to the convention—FOR THE PEOPLE TO ATTEND THEMSELVES. Whereupon, Wm. H. Stark motioned that all the Whigs of Halifax, and all the Loco Focos who should change their political sentiments and become good Whigs before the time of holding the Convention, not excepting those who should change their political opinions on the road to the Convention before they arrived there, be invited to attend and participate in the deliberations of the convention, which motion was carried by acclamation unanimously—when it was agreed that the people themselves would attend the convention at Stratton, and be at Wilmington on the 7th of July next, at 7 o'clock A. M. to set off in company together.

Sanford Plumb, Isaac Worden, and Nicholas Clark, were chosen a committee to call future Whig meetings in said town, when in their opinion the cause of our country required it.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and a copy thereof forwarded to the Vermont Phoenix for publication.

STEPHEN OTIS, Chairman.  
SANFORD PLUMB, Sec'y.  
Halifax, June 20th, 1840.

## GEN. HARRISON AT COLUMBUS.

General Harrison arrived at Columbus, Ohio, June 5th, on his way to Fort Meigs from Cincinnati. Great numbers having assembled, and it being impossible for them, during his short sojourn, to be presented to him in detail, he was induced, at the suggestion of a friend, to address them from the steps of the National Hotel. The Ohio Confederate of the 11th inst. gives the following sketch of his remarks, and expresses a wish that every man in America had been present to hear them. The speech was entirely unpremeditated, says the Confederate, neither General Harrison nor any other person thought of his making a public address, two minutes before he commenced it.

## GEN. HARRISON'S REMARKS.

Gen. Harrison said he was greatly indebted to his fellow-citizens of Columbus and Franklin county—the most cordial hospitality had at all times been accorded to him by them. So long ago as the time when he was honored with the command of the "Northwestern Army," and held his headquarters at Franklinton, on the other side of the river, it was his fortune to find in the people of Franklin county not only good citizens, but patriots and soldiers. Their unvarying kindness to him had laid him under many previous obligations, and their generous attentions on the present occasion he cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged. He said he had no intention to detain his friends by making a speech, and he did so in obedience to what he understood to be the desire of those whom he addressed. He was not surprised that public curiosity was awakened in reference to some things which had been lately published concerning him, nor was he unwilling to satisfy the feelings of his fellow-citizens by such proper explanations as became him, in his present position before the country. He confessed that he had suffered deep mortification, since he had been placed before the people as a candidate for the highest office in their gift—nay, the most exalted station in the world—that any portion of his countrymen should think it necessary or expedient to abuse, slander or vilify him. His sorrow arose not so much from personal—dear as was to him the humble reputation he had earned—as from public considerations. He might draw consolation, under this species of injury, from the revelations of history, which showed that the best of men, who had devoted their lives to the public service, had been the victims of tradition. But virtue and truth are the foundations of our republican system. When these are disregarded, our free institutions must fail; he looked, therefore, at symptoms of demoralization with sincere regret, as betokening danger to public liberty.

A part of the political press, supporting the existing Administration, and certain partisans of Mr. Van Buren, also a candidate for that high office, to which some of those whom he addressed desired to elevate him, had invented and propagated many calumnies against him, but he proposed on the present occasion to speak of only one of the numerous perversions and slanders which filled the columns of the newspapers and misrepresented his character and conduct.—He alluded to the story of his famous "confidential committee," as they called it. "The story goes," said General Harrison, "that I have not only a committee of conscience-keepers, but they put me in a cage, fastened with iron bars, and keep me in that." (To one that looked at his bright and sparkling eye—the light which beamed in its rich expression—the smile which played upon his countenance, blending the lineaments of benevolence and firmness—who remembered also that he was listening to the voice of a son of old Gov. Harrison, one of "the signers," the pupil of old "Mad Anthony," the hero of Tippecanoe, the defender of Fort Meigs, the conqueror of Proctor—the idea of William Henry Harrison in a cage! was irresistibly ludicrous.)

When the laughter had subsided, the General proceeded: "I have no committee, fellow-citizens, confidential or other. It is true that I employed my friend, Major Gwynn, to aid me in returning replies to some of the numerous questions propounded to me by letters. But to such only as any man could answer as well as another.—There is scarcely a question of a political nature now agitating the public mind, on which I have not long since promulgated my opinions, by speeches, published letters, or official acts. A large majority of letters addressed to me purported to seek my views of abolition, United States Bank, and other matters concerning which my views were already in possession of the public. The most suitable answer to these—and to well intentioned persons the most satisfactory—was a reference to the documents in which my opinions already expressed were to be found. Such answers I entrusted to my well-tried and faithful friend, Maj. Gwynn. Letters requiring more particular attention I answered myself. Every body who knows Major Gwynn knows that he is not one whom I would employ to write a political letter. He is a self-made man—a soldier and a gentleman—but neither a politician nor a scholar. I asked the service of him, because he was my friend, and I confided in him, and it was plain and simple. My habit is to receive, open and read my letters myself. Such as require special attention, I reply to myself. Such as may be easily answered by another, I hand to my friend, with an endorsement indicating where the information sought may be found—as thus—"Refer the writer to speech at Vincennes"—or "the answer is seen in my letter to Mr. Denney." &c.

But it seems that Major Gwynn was chairman of a committee of the citizens of Cincinnati or of Hamilton county. When the famous Oswego letter was received, it was read, and as usual with such letters, I endorsed it and handed it to Major Gwynn.—But it seems, when the answer was prepared it was signed also by his colleagues of the county or city committee. Of all this I knew nothing—nor in their capacity of committee had they any thing to do with my letters. Yet by a little mistake and much perversion, these gentlemen have been erected into a committee of my conscience-keepers, and made to shut me up in a cage, to prevent me from answering interrogatories.—Gen. Harrison remarked that, had he, indeed, called to his assistance the services of a friend in conducting his correspondence, he would have had high authority to justify him in the measure.

It had been said of General Washington that many of the papers which bear his signature were written by others, and he believed it had never been contradicted; and Gen. Eckenridge, aid to Gen. Jackson in the late war, had represented himself to be the author of much of Gen. Jackson's correspondence. But he had not done so in any other sense than as he had now explained it—in requesting Major Gwynn to refer those addressing inquiries to him, to the public sources of information. And it would here say, that in all his public life, civil and military, there was no letter, report, speech or order, bearing his name, which was not written wholly by his own hand. He said, to open, read, and answer all the letters received by him was physically impossible, though he should do nothing else whatever. To give his hearers an idea of the labor it would require, he said, a gentleman then present was with him the morning he left Cincinnati, when he took from the post office 16 letters—there were usually half the number at the post office near his residence—24 letters per day. Could any man, he asked, give the requisite attention to such a daily correspondence, even to the neglect of every other engagement? True it was, that many communications were sent him which were not entitled to his notice—sent by persons who had no other object but to draw from him something which might be used to his injury and the injury of the cause with which he was identified—yet there were enough of those who claimed his respectful consideration for the sources from which they came and the subjects to which they referred, to occupy more time and labor than any one man could bestow upon them.

Gen. Harrison said he had alluded particularly to this matter of the committee because it had so recently been the occasion of so much animadversion by his political adversaries. But it was one only of many misrepresentations of him, his conduct, his principles and his opinions, with which the party press was teeming. He said it would occupy him many hours to discuss them, if it were necessary or proper for him to do so. He referred, however, to the Richmond Enquirer, and expressed his surprise at the manner in which his name and character had been treated by that paper. He did so, it afforded an example of the prostitution of the press to party purposes. That paper, which formerly did him more than justice, and paid him the highest compliments as a soldier and civilian—whose editor at one time could designate no other man whom he considered so well qualified for the responsible place of Secretary of War—was now lending itself to the circulation of the most despicable calumnies against him, and endeavoring to persuade his countrymen